

## WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, May 20, 2000

Set Name Query  
side by side

Hit Count Set Name  
result set

DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=,ADJ

L3	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILLettia(W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L3
L2	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1	L2
L1	((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results** - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. US 20020004075 A1 . New compositions comprising solvent extracts of plants obtained from Glinus, Ruta, Hagenia, or Millettia species, useful for treating e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, tuberculosis or viral or fungal infections. YIGZAW, T Z. A61K035/78.

[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
((KOSSO OR HAGENIA) OR (RUTA(W) CHALEPENISS OR TENA (W) ADAM) OR (MILL ETTIA (W) FERRUGINEA OR BREBRA) OR (GLINUS(W) LOTOIDES OR METTERE)) and (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS) AND (ORGANIC (W) SOLVENT OR HEXANE OR METHANOL OR ACETONE OR ETHER)	1

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

1 FILE CROPU  
 37 FILES SEARCHED...  
 1 FILE IFIPAT  
 1 FILE PASCAL  
 1 FILE USPATFULL  
 1 FILE WPIDS  
 1 FILE WPINDEX

7 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 67 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA AND (EXTRACT OR EXTRACTS)

=> file hits

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.20	2.41

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003  
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FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003  
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 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:58:28 ON 21 MAY 2003  
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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

=> s l1

L1 6 L1

=> dup rem l2

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 2 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE BIOSIS  
 ANSWER '2' FROM FILE IFIPAT

=> d ti bib hit ab 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2  
 TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Millettia ferruginea (Hochest)  
 Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.  
 AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200200162961  
 TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of Millettia ferruginea (Hochest)  
 Baker against Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch.  
 AU Bekele, J. (1)  
 CS (1) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:  
 biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia  
 SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,  
 No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.

ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone: toxin; solvent **extracts**

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera: Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae: Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae: Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

**Milletia ferruginea** [birbira] (Leguminosae);

*Sitophilus zeamais* [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae): grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark **extracts** prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder **extracts** were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone **extract** was the most toxic **extract** and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI DUPLICATE 1

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM GLINUS LOTOIDES, RUTA CHALEPENSIS, HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, AND/OR **MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA**

AN 10060568 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF MATERIAL FROM GLINUS LOTOIDES, RUTA CHALEPENSIS, HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, AND/OR **MILLETTIA FERRUGINEA**

INF YIGZAW; TESFAYE ZERIHUN, CHATTANOOGA, TN, US

IN YIGZAW TESFAYE ZERIHUN

PAF Unassigned

PA Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (68000)

AG TESFAYE Z. YIGSAW, 631 GLASTONBURY RD., NASHVILLE, TN, 37217, US

PI US 2002004075 A1 20020110

AI US 1999-442256 19991117

FI US 2002004075 20020110

DT Utility; Patent Application - First Publication

FS CHEMICAL

APPLICATION

- FIG. 1: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an organic solvent **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica*. 1A represents the control. 1B represents a higher concentration (between 0.10-0.0125%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1C represents a medium concentration (between 0.0062-0.0016%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**. 1D represents a lower concentration (between 0.0008-0.0004%) of *Hagenia abyssinica* **extract**.
- FIG. 2: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 3: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating B16-F1 cells with different concentrations of cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 4: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MCF-7 cells with different concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 5: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 6: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of an acetone **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 7: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a methanol **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis* (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 8: represents a graph of the results obtained by treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a mixture of a methanol **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* and an acetone **extract** of *Hagenia abyssinica* (CAM-MsWM).
- FIG. 9: depicts photomicrographs of MDA-435 cells treated with an **extract** of *Millettia ferruginea* prepared using a cell medium extractant. 9A represents the control. 9B and 9C represent a higher concentration (0.1-0.0125%) of the *Millettia ferruginea* **extract**, while 9D represents a lower concentration (0.0008 to 0.0004%).
- FIG. 10: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 11: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 12: represents a graph of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 13: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Millettia ferruginea* **extract** (CAM-YING).
- FIG. 14: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA-435 cells with an organic solvent **extract** of *Ruta chalepensis*. 14A depicts the dense cell mass of the control. 14B and 14C depict the effect of differing concentrations of *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** on the cells, with 14B representing a higher concentration (between about 0.1-0.0125%) of the **extract**, and 14C representing a middle concentration (between about 0.0062-0.0016%).
- FIG. 15: represents a graph of the results of treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 16: represents a graph of the results of treating B16-F1 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis* **extract** (CAM-ANQZ).
- FIG. 17A and 17B: represent graphs of the results of treating MCF-7 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*

**extract** (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 18: represents a graph of the results of treating PC-3 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium *Ruta chalepensis*

**extract** (CAM-ANQZ).

FIG. 19: depicts photomicrographs of the effects of treating MDA435 cells with a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides*. 19A depicts the control. 19B-D depicts the effect of varying concentrations of *Glinus lotoides* **extract** on cancer cell growth. 19B and 19C represent the effect of higher concentrations (0.10.0125%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**. 19D represents the effect of a lower concentration (0.0008 to about 0.0004%) of the *Glinus lotoides* **extract**.

FIG. 20: represents a graph of the results obtained with treating MDA-435 cells with differing concentrations of a cell medium **extract** of *Glinus lotoides* (MSWM-CAMY-3T).

TI ANTI-CANCER **EXTRACTS** AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND  
METHODS; SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AN 2000:129229 CABA

DN 20000314092

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn

AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Ageel; Mohammad Ashraf

CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref.  
ISSN: 0250-7196

DT Journal

LA English

TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.

AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant **extracts**; zinc; medicinal plants

ST **Glinus lotoides**; *Glinus*

AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn.
- AN 2000:129229 CABA
- DN 20000314092
- TI Proximate analysis and antibacterial activity of **Glinus lotoides** Linn
- AU Samia Rashid; Shahid Ageel; Mohammad Ashraf
- CS Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.
- SO Hamdard Medicus, (1999) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 37-39. 11 ref.  
ISSN: 0250-7196
- DT Journal
- LA English
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- CT carbohydrates; crude protein; iron; minerals; manganese; plant **extracts**; zinc; medicinal plants
- ST **Glinus lotoides**; *Glinus*
- AB This paper reports the biochemical analysis and antibacterial activity of some **extracts** of *G. lotoides*. Biochemical studies revealed a composition of: 2.4% carbohydrates (1.8% reducing and 0.6% non-reducing); 1.12% N; 7% proteins; and mineral contents (ppm) of Na (210), K (350), Ca (222), Mg (1035), Cu (1.24), Zn (1.24), Mn (11.92) and Fe (4.88). Ethanolic, **ether** and aqueous plant **extracts** did not show activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.



File

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TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and toxicity of kosins for

\*\*\*Hagenia\*\*\* \*\*\*abyssinica\*\*\*

AN 92352287 EMBASE

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and toxicity of kosins for

\*\*\*Hagenia\*\*\* \*\*\*abyssinica\*\*\*

AU Woldemariam T Z; Lell A F; Liley P W; Joby M C; Phillips R M

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of  
Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10:8 (555-560).

ISSN: 0731-7085 CODEN: JPBADA

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal, Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of  
**Hagenia abyssinica** (Rosaceae) and were tested for

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three  
transplantable murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth  
characteristics and morphology (MAC) systems. Significant reductions in  
colony formation were observed in vitro following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and  
protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were also found to be  
cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin was  
subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in mice. It showed no observable  
toxicity up to 200 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> orally and was found to be toxic at doses in  
excess of 50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.) was  
lethal for 100% of the animals.

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and toxicity of kosins for

**Hagenia abyssinica**

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of

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excess of 50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.) was lethal for 100% of the  
animals.

CABA COPYRIGHT 1999 CABI

TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica  
AN 83:13063 CABA  
DN 830315347  
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica  
AU Arragie, M.; Weimann, F.; Schneider, H.  
CS Martin Luther University, Halle Wittenberg, DDR 402 Halle,  
German Democratic Republic.  
SO Planta Medica, 1988, 54, No. 4, pp. 240-241. 9 ref.  
ISSN: 0032-0718  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB A water extract of the flowers from Ethiopian plants  
was used.  
TI Antispasmodic effect of Hagenia abyssinica.  
AB A water extract of the flowers from Ethiopian  
plants was used.  
ORGN Hagenia abyssinica

CABA COPYRIGHT 1981 CABI

TI Europe's discovery of the Ethiopian taenicide - kosso.  
AN 30:59042 CABA  
DN 300365451  
TI Europe's discovery of the Ethiopian taenicide - kosso  
AU Pankhurst, R.  
CS London Sch. of Economic & Political Sci., Univ. of London,  
UK.  
SO Medical History, 1979, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 297-313.  
ISSN: 0025-7178  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the  
flowers and seeds of Hagena abyssinica into Europe is  
related. This taenicide which contains kosotoxin, related to  
filicetic acid, as an active ingredient was eventually  
abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.  
AB The history of the introduction of kosso derived from the  
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abandoned since it often failed to expel the scolex.  
ST kosso Hagena abyssinica

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TI THE UTILITY OF 1988 LEVITIN COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA

33 FOR IN VIVO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

AN 92:92341 NARRATEFT

DN T14903

TI THE UTILITY OF 1988 LEVITIN COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA

33 FOR IN VIVO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

AU SUPPNESS M; ABBOTT E; SPJUT R; WONILOWICZ E; SPJUT R

CS NATURE PROD BRANCH, NCI, NIH, BETHESDA MD 20892 USA

SO PHYTOTHER RES 1988; 1: 1-10-97.

DT (Research paper)

LA ENGLISH

CHC 147416

TI THE UTILITY OF 1988 LEVITIN COMPARED TO B16 MELANOMA AND COLON CARCINOMA 33 FOR IN VIVO SCREENING OF PLANT EXTRACTS

ORGN Class: Dicot Family: Rubiaceae Genus: HAGENIA

Species: ABYSSINIA

Organism part: DRIED PLANT

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC):

CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY

Extract type: MTG 10000

Dosage information: 10000 CULTURE; ED50: >M100 MCG per

ML

Pathological system: 10000

Qualitative result: 10000

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: MTG 10000

Dosage information: 10000 DOSE: 100.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: 10000

Qualitative result: 10000

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: MTG 10000

Dosage information: 10000 DOSE: 225.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: 10000

Qualitative result: 10000

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: MTG 10000

Dosage information: 10000 DOSE: 900.0 MG per KG

Pathological system: 10000

Qualitative result: 10000

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC): TOXIC

EFFECT(GENERAL)

Extract type: MTG 10000

Dosage information: 10000 DOSE: 1800 MG per KG

Pathological system: 10000

Qualitative result: 10000

TYPE OF STUDY: STY: 10000 Classification (CC):

ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: EUC      FMT  
Dosage information: 11      MOUSE; DOSE: 50.0 MG per KG  
Pathological spot:      H1AN MA-B16  
Qualitative result:      INACTIVE

TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY      CC      Classification (CC):  
ANTITUMOR ACTIVITY

Extract type: EUC      FMT  
Dosage information: 11      MOUSE; DOSE: 400.0 MG per KG  
Pathological spot:      H1AN MA-B16  
Qualitative result:      INACTIVE

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 TI PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN  
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN  
 ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND PERCEIVED HEALTH ASPECTS  
 AN 91:79354 NAPRALERT  
 DN T90357  
 TI PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS IN  
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN  
 ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND PERCEIVED HEALTH ASPECTS  
 AU KLOOS H; TEKLE A; YEMANE M; YOSEF A; LEMMA A  
 CS INST PATHOBIOL, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA  
 SO ETHIOPIAN MED J 1991; 33:  
 DT Journal; (Ethnomedical)  
 LA ENGLISH  
 CHC 3132  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: RUBIACE Genus: \*\*\*HAGENIA\*\*\*  
 Species:  
 \*\*\*ABYSSINICA\*\*\*  
 Common name s: FENFO  
 Organism part: FLOWERS  
 Geographic loc: ET: ETHIOPIA; AFN  
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF USE. Classification (CC):  
 ANTIMALARIAL  
 ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: HLO  
 Dosage information: 1 g/L; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment s: USED AGAINST ANTIMALARIAL.  
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF USE. Classification (CC):  
 LAXATIVE EFFECT  
 Extract type: HLO  
 Dosage information: 1 g/L; HUMAN (PREGNANT)  
 Comment s: USED FOR LAXATIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.  
 TYPE OF STUDY: STUDY OF USE. Classification (CC):  
 ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: HLO  
 Dosage information: 1 g/L; HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment s: USED AGAINST ASCARIDIDE; SOAK FLOWERS IN WATER  
 OF BEER.  
 PREPARED BY: J. YEMANE AND DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 E.D. TRUSTEES, INC.  
TITLE: MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,  
NAIROBI  
AN: 92132733 NAPRALERT  
DN: K04594  
TITLE: MEDICINAL PLANTS OF EAST AFRICA EAST AFR LITERATURE BUREAU,  
NAIROBI  
AU: KOKWARO JO  
CS: DEPT BOTANY, NAIROBI UNIV, NAIROBI KENYA  
SO: BOOK (1976).  
DT: Journal: (Ethnomedical papers)  
CHC: 127204

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: HAGENIA Species:  
ABYSSINICA

Common name(s): KAMONDE; MUTNTERE; MIWAANGA; MUJOGAJOGA

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: \*\*\*HAGENIA\*\*\* Species:  
\*\*\*ABYSSINICA\*\*\*

Organism part: ROOT

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): ANTIMALARIAL  
ACTIVITY

Extract type: H<sub>2</sub>O LEAF EXTRACT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN; ADULT

Comment(s): USEFUL AGAINST MALARIA ROOT COOKED WITH MEAT AND THE  
SOUP DRUNK

ORGN Class: DICOT Family: ROSACEAE Genus: \*\*\*HAGENIA\*\*\* Species:  
\*\*\*ABYSSINICA\*\*\*

Subspecies: SEX FEMALE

Common name(s): MUTNTERE; MUJOGAJOGA; KAMONDE; MIWAANGA

Organism part: INFLORESCENCE

Geographic area (GT): EAST AFRICA AF

TYPE OF STUDY (STY): FOLKLORE Classification (CC): TAENIFUGE ACTIVITY

Extract type: ISO PROPANOL-H<sub>2</sub> LEAF EXTRACT

Dosage Information: ORAL; HUMAN; ADULT

Comment(s): USEFUL FOR TAENIOWORM INFESTATIONS

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TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for

\*\*\*Hagenia\*\*\* \*\*\*abyssinica\*\*\*

AN 92352287 EMBASE

DN 1992352287

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for

\*\*\*Hagenia\*\*\* \*\*\*abyssinica\*\*\*

AU Woldemariam T.Z., Le A.F., Linley P.A., Gibby M.C., Phillips R.M.

CS Pharmaceutical Analysis Research Group, School of Pharmacy, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, (1992) 10:8 (555-560).

ISSN 0731-7085 CODEN JPBADE

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

FS 016 Cancer

052 Toxicology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of

**Hagenia abyssinica** (Rosaceae) and were tested for

possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three transplanted murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth characteristics and morphology (MAC system). Significant reductions in colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 15A tumour following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were also found to be cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin was subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in mice. It showed no observable toxicity up to 200 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> orally and was found to be toxic at doses in excess of 50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.) was lethal for 100% of the animals.

TI Evaluation of the anti-tumour action and acute toxicity of kosins for

**Hagenia abyssinica**

AB The kosins are phloroglucinol derivatives isolated from female flowers of

**Hagenia abyssinica** (Rosaceae) and were tested for possible cytotoxic activity in vitro and in vivo against a panel of three transplanted murine adenocarcinomas of the colon of varying growth characteristics and morphology (MAC system). Significant reductions in colony formation were observed in vitro in MAC 15A tumour following 1, 3, 6 and 24 h exposure to all kosins (alpha-kosin, kosotoxin and protokosin). The kosins (kosotoxin and protokosin) were also found to be cytotoxic against MAC tumour cells in vivo in some cases. Kosotoxin was subjected to preliminary toxicity studies in mice. It showed no observable toxicity up to 200 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> orally and was found to be toxic at doses in excess of 50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.). A single dose of 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> (i.p.) was lethal for 100% of the animals.



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 TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN  
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN  
 ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND CLINICAL HEALTH ASPECTS  
 AN 92:79354 NAPRALERT  
 DN T00357  
 TI PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF ETHIOPIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN  
 NINETEEN MARKETS IN  
 ETHIOPIA: USE PATTERNS AND CLINICAL HEALTH ASPECTS  
 AU KLOOS H; TEKLE A; YEMANE A; YEMANE A; YEMANE A; YEMANE A  
 CS INST PATHOLOG, ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA  
 SO ETHIOPIAN MED J (1978) 13: 1-13.  
 DT Journal; (Ethnomedical) q  
 LA ENGLISH  
 CHC 8232  
 ORGN Class: DICOT Family: EUPHORBACEAE Genus: \*\*\*HAGENIA\*\*\*  
 Species:  
 \*\*\*ABYSSINICA\*\*\*  
 Common name(s): KOSSO  
 Organism part: FLOWERS  
 Geographic area (GT): ETHIOPIA; AFN  
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):  
 ANTIMALARIAL  
 ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: H2O EXTRACT  
 Dosage Information: 1g HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR ANTIMALARIAL.  
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):  
 LAXATIVE EFFECT  
 Extract type: H2O EXTRACT  
 Dosage Information: 1g HUMAN(PREGNANT)  
 Comment(s): USED FOR LAXATIVE IN CHILDBIRTH.  
 TYPE OF STUDY (STY): EVALUATION Classification (CC):  
 ASCARICIDAL ACTIVITY  
 Extract type: H2O EXTRACT  
 Dosage Information: 1g HUMAN ADULT  
 Comment(s): USED FOR ASCARICIDE: OAK FLOWERS IN WATER  
 OR BEER.  
 QUERNMENT: DRINK THE NEXT MORNING.

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,  
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.  
ISSN: 0967-0874.

BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AN 2002:162961 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200162961

TI Evaluation of the toxicity potential of *Milletia ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.

AU Bekele, J. (1)

CS (i) Department of Biology, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa:  
biology.aau@telecom.net.et Ethiopia

SO International Journal of Pest Management, (January March, 2002) Vol. 48,  
No. 1, pp. 29-32. print.  
ISSN: 0967-0874.

DT Article

LA English

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest)  
Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and  
on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using  
different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of  
applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts  
were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract  
was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay,  
LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity  
of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w  
to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant  
reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

IT Major Concepts

Economic Entomology; Pest Assessment Control and Management; Pesticides

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms

bark; leaves; pods

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

rotenone; toxin; solvent extracts

ORGN Super Taxa

Coleoptera; Insecta, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia; Gramineae;

Monocotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Leguminosae;

Dicotyledones, Angiospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae

ORGN Organism Name

*Millettia ferruginea* [birbira] (Leguminosae);

*Sitophilus zeamais* [maize weevil] (Coleoptera): pest; maize (Gramineae):

grain crop, seed

ORGN Organism Superterms

Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods; Dicots; Insects; Invertebrates;

Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants

AB The toxicity potential of different plant parts of *M. ferruginea* (Hochest) Baker was tested against *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) in maize seeds and on filter paper. Leaf, pod and bark extracts prepared using different solvents were not toxic to the weevil at all levels of applications on filter paper. Polar solvents seed powder extracts were, however, significantly toxic. Among these, acetone extract was the most toxic extract and with the dose-response bioassay, LD50 = 65.45 mg per filter paper. Based on previous reports, the toxicity of the plant may be attributed to rotenone. Seed powder applied at 10% w/w to maize seeds was also toxic to the weevil and caused significant reduction in reproduction (F1 progeny production).

- TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.
- AN 1999:463580 BIOSIS
- DN PREVIEW9900463580
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- AU El Sayed, M. Mohamed (1)
- CS (1) Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute, Giza Egypt
- SO Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1997) Vol. 38, No. 4-6, pp. 377-390.  
ISSN: 0301-5068.
- DT Article
- LA English
- SL Arabic; English
- TI Phytochemical investigation of **Glinus lotoides** growing in Egypt.
- AB PHYTOCHEMICAL investigation of **Glinus lotoides** (Family Molluginaceae) led to the isolation and identification of beta-amyrin, campesterol, alpha-spinasterol, beta-sitosterol and lupeol from the unsaponifiable fraction of the petroleum **ether extract**. From the chloroform **extract**, three prenylisoflavones named 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone; 5,7,4'-trihydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone and 5,7,2',4'-tetrahydroxy-6,3'-di-(3,3-dimethylallyl) isoflavone were isolated. Also, the ethyl acetate **extract** afforded three flavonoid glycosides; apigenin-7-O-glucoside; isovitexin and luteolin-7-O-glucoside. The identification of the isolated compounds was established through spectral analysis as well as by direct comparison with reference materials. GLC of the methylated fatty acids revealed the presence of 22 fatty acids.
- ORGN Super Taxa  
Aizoaceae; Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
- ORGN Organism Name  
**Glinus lotoides** (Aizoaceae): antihelminthic agent
- ORGN Organism Superterms  
Angiosperms; Dicots; Plants; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants
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